## GLADSTONE SAYS WAIT.

HE ASKS SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT ON HIS IRISH SCHEME.

The Chamberlain Split Said to Be Clos ing, But a Rumor of Further Defections Current-Substitutes for Home Rule Proposed -- The Queen Going to See Minnie Palmer.

LONDON, March 19 .- Mr. Gladatone, while speaking in the house of commons, also asked that members exercise a wholesome skepticism in regard to rumors of dissension in the cabinet. Some of the lobby frequenters think this indicates that the difference between the premier and Mr. Chamberlain has either been arranged or is in a fair way of being arranged. The conservatives, however, in view of the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's language incline to think that the breach is beyond repair.

Lord Randolph Churchill is highly displeased at the political importance attached to his conference of yesterday with Mr. Chamberlain.

hamberlain.
It is stated on indisputable authority that.

It is stated on indisputable authority that radical defection is increasing and that Measrs. Morley, Bright, Oaborns, Morgan, Broadhurst, Hencage, and other well-known liberal members of parliament will join Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Gladstone this afternoon, in the bouse of commons, said that he hoped to be able during the coming week to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. Referring to current rumors about the nature of the scheme of Irish reform which he proposed to submit, Mr. Gladstone asked the members of the house to exercise a prudent roserve in giving Gladstone asked the members of the house to exercise a prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to carry his plans into effect.

Lowdon, March 30.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says that Mr. Gladstone proposes that a lieutenant general or governor be appointed to represent England at the Dublin parliament, such officer to be vested with certain powers of veto.

The News says that if Mr. Gladstone's scheme falls, the coercion act must again be enforced.

TRYING TO KNIFE HOME BULE. LONDON, March 20.—At a convention of liberals at Belfast last evening resolutions were adopted promising general support to Mr. Gladstone, but urging him to abandon the idea of home rule, and advocating the abolition of the lord licutenancy and the appointment of a secretary for Ireland. TORIA TO SEE LANGTRY AND PALMER

PLAY.

LONDON; March 20.—Boxes have been engaged for the queen to witness "Faust" and the performance of Mrs. Langtry and Minnie Falmer at the Lycsum, and "On "Change" at the Opera Comique. It is stated that the queen has promised to visit the Zeo to see the elephant Alice before the latter's departure for America.

latter's departure for America.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS IN BESSARARIA.

VIENNA, March 19.—It is semi-officially announced that Russia is massing a large number of troops in Bessarabla. The object is supposed to be to exercise a pressure upon Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, whom the Russians suspect of conspiring with England to permanently cement the present union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumella, by maintaining his claim to a life title to the governorship of the latter country, Russia claiming that his term is limited to five years. ited to five years. INSTORIC RELICS DOOMED.

Ross, March 19.—It is reported that the municipal council of this city has decreed the demolition of Baldassare Peruzzis Palace, Rienz's house, the temples of Nesta, and Fortuna Viritis, and the hospital of SUNDAY MUSEUMS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 20.—The house of lords, last evening, by a vote of 76 to 62, adopted a motion in favor of the opening of mu-seums and libraries on Sunday.

A NATURAL GAS DISASTER. The Breaking of a Reservoir Connec

tion Sets a Whole Village Ablaze. PITTEUCRO, March 19 .- At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon another appalling disaster

was added to the history of natural gas explosions. A new gas well, known as the Valley Gas Company, at Murraysville, was being turned into the company's main like at that point, when the connection sui-denly broke and the gas escaped in such volumes that it almost instantly filled such volumes that it almost instantly filled the adjoining houses. The gas ignited in the house of Win. Taylor, and a terrifle explosion followed. The house was shattered and was soon wrapped in flames. The inmates of the building, seven in number, were quickly taken out, and carried into neighboring houses. The fire communicated to four other buildings, including the postofice and a store, and all were totally destroyed. The fire ran back along the pipe to the well, bureling the derrick and everything surrounding it. The villagers were wild with fright, and it was feared at one time that the entire town would be consumed. The flames were, however,

were wild with fright, and it was feared at one time that the entire town would be consumed. The Sames were, however, confined to the five buildings.

The victims of the explosion are William Taylor, his wife, and two children; Mrs. Harry Taylor and hev three children, and Sallie Lacock. One of the Taylor children and Miss Lacock are so fearfully burned that they cannot live more than a few hours. All the others are dangerously burned, except William Taylor, who will recover. The loss on the building and to the gas company will amount to about the gas company will amount to about

Hoxle's Ultimatum to Powderly. St. Louis, Mo., March 19. - The raply o Vice President Hoxle to the request of Mester Workman Powderly for a conference was telegraphed to that gentleman late this afternoon. He declines a conference because the strike was undertaken without notice and for unredressable grievances. In conclusion he emphatically states that the responsibility for future continuance of the present unjustifiable strike will not rest with the management of the company, but inamuch as the labor organisation "has committed the error of striking first and endeavoring to negotiate afterward, it has power to and should ond the present trouble by permitting such former employes and others who desire to work to do so without fear of threats and intimidation, leaving this company fires to resume its operations and adjust with its employes, as it is at all times ready and willing to settle may grievances they may have." Master Workman Powderly for a confer-

POWDERLY TO HOXES.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—The following reply was sent Mr. Hoxie from here tonight by Mr. Powderly: "Since you will not meet with me as grand master workman of the Knights of Labor I must decided the transfer with your line and the control of t man of the Knights of Labor I must de-ciline to meet with you in any other capacity, and the responsi-bility for the future continuance of the strike must not be charged to the Knights of Labor, since the execu-tive officer of that order will not be per-mitted to meet and co-operate with you in settling the strike. It was my intention, had you consented to meet with me, to en-deavor to effect such a settlement as would prevent impositions being gracticed upon prevent impositions being practiced upon the employes of your company by subordi-nate officials, and put an end to strikes on your lines for the future."

A Suicide in Mid-Ocean. BOSTON, March 19 .- The steamer Roman from Liverpool, strived here this morning On We dnesday a cattleman named R. Jor-dan, of Boston, committed suicide by jump-ing overboard. He had shown symptoms of inasnity during the passage, and twice before had been prevented from jumping jute the occase.

The Schooner That Sunk the Oregon BOSTON, March 19 .- The schooner which was sunk in the collision with the steamer bregon was probably the Hudson, of and from Philadelphia for this port, with coal. The Hudson is now three days overduc.

PERRYBOATS IN COLLISION. A Number of People Seriously Injured

While Crossing North River. New York, March 19 .- The Lackawauna, he train ferryboat on the Hoboken line, left foot of Barclay street after 4 this afternoon for Hoboken. She was laden with passengers bound for the Jersey shore and was met midstream by the Pennsylvania railroad ferryboat Baltimore. The Balti-more struck the Lackawanna forward, near more struck the Lackawanna forward, near the gentlemen's cabin, and ripped every-thing wide open. The utmost consterna-tion prevailed. Six persons were badly injured on the Lackawanna. Several peo-ple besides these were dreadfully burt. One man names Daly had both legs cut off, and another man had one limb terribly lacerated.

and another man had one limb terribly incerated.

The Lackawanna was cut through the men's cabin clear into the guard of the place where the horses and wagons stand, and she carcened over under the pressure. The vessels awaing clear of each other, and the Lackawanna turned about and steamed slowly to her dock at the Morris and Essex depot, in Hoboken.

Many people witnessed the collision from the abore, and the wildest rumors were set affoat Everybody had it that dozens of persons had been burt, and that several had been crushed to death. Four of the injured were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, and the rest were cared for by friends or taken to their homes.

A number of people injured by the collision, and brought to the ferry-house foot of Barciay street refused to wait for the arrival of ambulances from the Chambers Street Hospital and returned to Hoboken.

THE CUT IN CALIFORNIA RATES. A Further Reduction Ordered-The Pa-

cific Mail Contract Expires. NEW YORK, March 19.—Notice was sent the various trunk line agents ordering them to sell first-class limited tickets to San Francisco for \$53, with an exclusive ticket at Council Bluffs, which will entitle the buyer to \$5 rebate at San Francisco, and second-class limited tickets at \$44 with the exchange ticket at either Council Bluffs or Kansas City, with a rebate of \$10 at San Francisco. The New York Central and Pennsylvaria charge a little more than these rates. The Pacific Mail'scontract with the transcontinental lines expires to day. these rates. The Pacific Mall's contract with the transcontinental lines expires to-day, and the \$85,000 per month which has been paid the Pacific Mall cesses. It is authoritatively stated that the Pacific Mall will not enter the fight for the California freight business, because it is said that its steamers are now fully loaded, with local freight which pays much better than the California business at present rates. The freight agents of the various lines have practically agreed to guarantee freight rates until Saturday next. The Burlington route, which amounced a rate of \$86 for the round trip from the Missouri river to San Francisco and back, good for ninety days, to-day restored the rate to \$50. The meeting of the executive committee of the trunk line pool transacted no business of importance to-day. They discussed west-bound business, but decided nothing.

New York, March 19.-Postmaster Pearon announces that another lot of mail from the Oregon was brought to the postoffice at 2:30 p. m. by the Cunard Company by which it had been received at Staten Island from a pilot boat. The mail was in such bad condition and so much mixed that the exchange offices from which it was received could not be ascurately determined, but it is believed to have consisted of three closed bags from London, containing about 2,000 letters for this city and 1,500 for other points in the United States from England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Russia; registered bag from Liverpool, two from Belgium, two from France, one from Mussia, and a money-order list from Antwerp. These closed bags from London contained also the following letter bags: For Philadelphia and St. Louis, each one from London, two from Paris, one from Calais. There was one "Canada closed" bag from Dublis, which contained one bag room Dublis, which contained one bag from Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, and Winnipeg. Among the bags recovered is also a large newspaper mail. In all there have been thus far received 232 bags of the 500 dispatched from England by the Oregon. office at 3:30 p. m. by the Cunard Company

A Colored State Fair in Virginia. of the leading colored men of the state have organized the Virginia Industrial and Agricultural Association, which will hold a state fair here next October. The association within the past few days has purchased a large tract of land in Dinwiddle county, large tract of land in Dinwiddle county, just outside of the corporate limits, on which they will shortly begin the erection of large and commodious exhibition halls. Among the members of the association are some of the most prominent colored men in the state, several of whom are members of the Virginia legislature. The association will hold a meeting here on next Monday night for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other important business. The indications are quite encouraging for the success of the fair, and it is thought that it will attract a very large crowd, not only from the cities and counties of Virginia, but from various sections of other states as well.

A Married Heiress Declared Mad. NEW YORK, March 19 .- The Pancoast Van Dorn case has been settled by the commissioners in lunacy and the sheriff's jury declaring her to have been a lunatic for twenty-nine years past, one year after her birth. Her father is a millionaire, ami she claudesthelv married Wm. Van Dorn, a young athiete, who was engaged to rub him for rheumatic troubles. She possessed in her own right \$0,500, but was deaf, dumb, and imbeetle, and unable to control it. Van Dorn's lawyer to-day withdrew from the case, saying that the medical men he had got to examine her had decided that she was insane. The findings, however, state 'that she is Van Dorn's wife, and the next proceeding will be a civil sait to annul the marriage on account of her mental incapacity to legally enter into such a contract. commissioners in lunacy and the sheriff's such a contract.

A New Norfolk Steamer CAPE CHARLES, VA., March 19,-Tb new steamer Old Point Comfort, which has just been completed at Wilmington, Del., Just been completed at Wilmington, Del., for the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, arrived here last night, and to-day made a very satisfactory trial trip over the route, making the run from Cape Charles to Old Point Comfort in an hour and forty-five minutes, and from Old Point to Norfolk in tifty minutes. She is 183 feet long, 54 feet beam over all, with 33-inch cylinders.

A Housekeeper Wants Damages, MILWAUKEE, Wis, March 19.—A sensation is caused by the filing of a suit for

tion is caused by the filing of a suit for \$15,000 damages against Henry Modecker, a wealthy paper manufacturer. The platu-tiff is his niece, Gertrude Tesch, who alleges that after acting as his housekeeper under contract for several years be, without cause, turned her out of doors penniless, causing her much suffering bodily and mentally. Some interesting developments are hinted at as likely to be made in the case.

-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has by oclamation, fixed April 15 as "Arbor day." -A 6-year-old child of Joseph Taylor, in Clay county, Tenn., seetdentally killed her father while handling a pistol in his presence.

father while handling a pistol in his presence.

—There were 250 ministers present at yester-day's session of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hishop Mallatien presided.

—The bishness failures for the last seven days; reported to 4: 0: Dan & Co., number for the United States 100 and for Canada 3), or a total of 25, errorspaced with 239 last week and 356 the week before.

—Miss Datay Carroll, one of the Lees known indies of These county, Tenm., has been arrusted for countying in the embestionness of fibration of the Champion Works of Spilonfeid. Ohlo, by the confidential bookkeeper, Frank Jones.

THE BROADWAY BOMBSHELL

ALDERMAN JACHNE'S CONFESSION AND ITS RESULTS.

No Other Arrests Probable for a Day or Two-The Senate Compattee Still Investigating -Talks With the District Attorney and Inspector Byrnes

Naw York, March 19 .- In the Broadway franchise inquiry to-day Harry J. Hume was examined at some length as to his financial transactions and the disposition made of \$1,000 bills which came into his hands. His memory was faulty, and he could not recollect anything positive in connection with these bills. He did, however, remember turning much of his money over to his mother for expenses, although she did not stand in need of it. Other witresses whose presence had been promised failed to respond when called.

After the adjournment of the senate committee, its counsel, Roscoe Conkling and Clarence A. Seward, called upon the district attorney and were with him for some time.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MARTINE TALKS.

BISTRICT ATTORNEY MARTINE TALKS.

Soon after their departure Mr. Martine was seen and inquired of as to the nature of the conference had between himself and the lawyers. "I can't tell you just what transpired, but this I will say, we conversed about aldermen and bribery. Mr. Pearson was referred to in the course of the conversation, as was also the testimony regarding him taken to-day before the senate committee."

sation, as was also the testimony regarding him taken to-day before the senate committee."

"As a result of the conference, need any arrest or arrests be looked for ?"

"That I cannot reply to, but this I can inform you of that, as far as this office is concerned, there will be no additional arrests for a day at least."

Continuing, Mr. Martine said that while he had been contemplating making Jachne a prisoner for some months, he deforred taking steps toward his apprehension, expecting to be able to take more aldermen than him into custody. His plans, however, had falled. As to the probability of convicting Jachne, he said that he had bopes of being able to do so; that he would under no circumstances give him any immunity for any confession that he might make, nor would he permit him to turn state's evidence. The district attorncy denied that Jachne had been present at the consultation between himself, fuspactor Byrnes, and Judge Gilderaleeve at the Manhattan Club on Sunday night, and at which it was said that Jachne had made a confession. He went on to say that Alderman Miller's brother had brought him two letters received from the alderman, denying that he had sent a communication to Judge Gildersleeve offering to go before the grand jury. Concerning this the district attorncy would only say that he was still convinced that the letter referred to was gequine. "I have never said," he added, "that the letter was from Miller." He said further that the grand jury have as yet not presented an indictment against Alderman Jachne, but that one would follow the examination to the case which was set down for Monday. This course will make Jachne prepare for trial.

"He denies having made a confession,"

Grant Denied.

Gen. Porter at once stated that the above

letter and others on the same subject must be stupid indeed," added Gen. Porter.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

Militia Reorganization-Trust Compa-

nies-Relief of Howard University-

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Ingalls to amend the act entitled "An act

igation of the militia of the District of Co-

lumbis," passed the 3d of March, 1803, covers forty-eight pages of legal cap, closely written, and provides:

covers forty-eight pages of legal cap, closely written, and provides;

That every ande-bodied citizen resident within the District of Columbia, of the age of 18 years, and under the age of 45 years, excepting persons exempted by section 2, and idiots, limatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, naupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be enrolled in the militia. Persons so convicted after earolinean shall forthwith be dismissed; and, in all cases of doubt respecting the age of a person on rolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him. Sec. 2. In addition to the persons exempted from enrollment in the militia by the general laws of the United States, the following persons shall also be exempted from enrollment in the militia of the District of Columbia, judges and officers of the coarts of the District of Columbia, judges and officers of the coarts of the District of Columbia, officers who have held for any lold commissions in the regular or volunteer stray or navy of the United States, officers who have held for a period of five years commissions in the nillitia of the District of Columbia or of any state of the United States, officers who have held for a period of five years commissions in the nillitia of the District of Columbia or of any state of the United States, inhisters of the cospie), practicing physicians, conductors and engine drivers of ratematical trails, members of the paid fire department.

Senator Colquitt presented the petition of officers and inmates of the Soldiers' Home of the District of Columbia and of citizens of the District for the passage of

the bill to probibit the manufacture or sale of intexicating liquors within one intle of the Soldiers' Home grounds.

The bill for the relief of Howard Univer-aity, as agreed to by the Sciute committee on the District of Columbia, remits taxes

on the District of Columbia, remits taxes due and exempts from taxation the prop-crty of the institution.

The Senate committee on the District is making progress with the substitute pro-posed by the District commissioners for the bill to abolish the police court and justices of the peace, and to substitute imagistrates therefor.

Adverse report was made to the Senate

upon the petition for the extension of Ver-mont avenue. The commissioners had ad-vised the Senate committee that the pro-posed extension would cost about \$100,000, and they doubted the expediency of the work

The Type-Setting Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19 .- At the clos

of the fourth day's type-setting tournament.

to-night the score stood as follows: W. C.,
Barnes-Ems set, 6,267; time correcting, 5
minutes: net composition, 6,142 cms.
Joseph McCann-Ems set, 6,554; time correcting, 92 minutes; net composition, 6,260;
ems. Alex. Duguid-Ems set, 6,479; time
correcting, 72 minutes; net composition,
6,297; cms. Thomas Lavy-Ems set, 6,838;
time correcting, 131 minutes; net composition 5,551 cms.

to-night the score stood as follows:

No Extension of Vermont Avenue.

"He denies having made a confession," "He denies having made a confession," said the reporter.
"I have seen it and am satisfied that it is sufficient for all purposes. It has been reduced to writing. He made it orally," "Does it refer to Mr. Sharp !"
"We are largely interested in Mr. Sharp, but there are smaller toads in the paddle,"

WHAT INSECTOR BYRNES SAYS. WHAT INSECTOR BYENES SAYS.

Inspector Byrnes said to-day that he hoped the evidence would be sufficient to warrant the arrest of other guilty aldermen, but it was for the district attorney to decide. There were two aldermen he would exonerate—Grant and O'Counor—s Democrat and a Republican, and of them he could positively state that they were not bribed, but as to the others the public would shortly know who was and who was not bought.

would shortly know who was and who was not bought.

Speculation was rife at headquarters as to the identity of the lawyer employed, according to Jachae, by his fellow addermen to cover up their tracks by overhauling their private books and papers and fixing them up to bear the scruttnizing gaze of the senate committee. Inspector Byrnes would not tell who it was, but said significantly that his turn would also come in its season. Said a long-headed politician who haunts, the corridors at police headquarters, "There said a long-headed politician who haunts, the corridors at police headquarters, "There its another aspect to this thing you haven't thought of. It turns out to involve the repeal of the Broadway franchiae by the legislature, an enormous array of influence, political and otherwise, of power and wealth, will be put behind Jachne to protect him from harm, and that same power will be exerted to intimidate Inspector Byrnes, on whose testimony all this now rests. What will be the result? As to Byrnes, I believe it will accomplish nothing. His record is clear, and attempts to intimidate him will, I think, be productive of little profit or credit to those who try it. Beyond himwell, we shall see. This is going to be a byf fight."

Alderman Jachne, accompanied by his counsel, walked down Broadway this morning and attended the session of the senate Broadway railroad investigating committee. He seemed anxious to avoid notice.

FEARFUL TRAIN ACCIDENT. A Bad Track Causes a Locomotive Boiler to Explode, Killing Two

Men. FORT WORTH, TEX., March 19 .- An accient occurred on the Texas and Pacific ralload at Ionia station, fourteen miles west of ere, to-day, which resulted in the instant death of Engineer W. H. Metcalf and Fire-man Dick Clark. The train was the through passenger from El Paso to St. Louis. The engineer, owing to the very bad condition of the road, as a sequence to the strike, was running at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour when the pilot of the

an bour when the pilot of the locomotive struck something, throwing the fire box out of position and causing the boiler to explode. Metcalf was hurled sixty feet and Clark about 200 feet back of the engine. Metcalf was instantly killed and Clark lived an hour.

Heavy ridns to day have made the track of the Texas and Pacific worse than ever, and the people are prepared to hear of any disaster. The wreck was cleared by 6 o'clock, and the train proceeded on its trip, twelve hours late. welve hours late.

Funeral of Congressman Hahn. NEW ORLEANS, March 19,-This morning the remains of Hon. Michael Hahn were taken to the residence of his sister, Mrs. Uban, from which the funeral took place this afternoon. It was attended by a large number of persons, including many prominent citizens and business men. The tepublican state central committee of ouisians, of which ex-Gov. Hahn was a Louisiana, of which ex-Gov. Hahn was a member, held a meeting to-day, Gen. A. S. Badger presiding, and adopted resolutions of condolence, reciting that "in the demise of Hon. Michael Hahn this committee losses an esteemed and valuable member, the Republican party a brilliant and fearless champion, the people of Louisiana an able and patriotic representative, and his sistors a kind and devoted brother."

Midday Darkness at Oshkosh, Chicago, March 19.—The Inter Ocean's Oshkosh, Wis., special says: The most remarkable atmospheric phenomena ever markable atmospheric phenomena ever known here occurred at 3 p. m. It had been light, though alightly cloudy, when suddenly, at the hour named, darkness began settling down, and in five minutes it was as dark as midnight. General consternation prevailed. Feople on the strests rushed to and fro, teams dashed along, and women and children beat precipitate retreats into cellars. All business ceased until the lights could be lighted. Not a breath of air was stirring. The darkness lasted from eight to ten minutes, when it lasted from eight to ten minutes, when it passed off, seemingly from west to east.

CAPTURED IN THE JAMES RIVER THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL. The Would-Be Murderer of Sergt. Further Interesting Testimony-Some Brooks Hunted Down by Working-New Developments-A Little Sensa-

RICHMOND, Va., March 19,-The may Only five of the nine members of the Panwho has been hunted through Chesterfield county (across the river from Richmond) Electric telephone committee were present when work was resumed yesterday. Cot. for three days as the burglar who last Wednesday morning entered the grocery store of Hermann Schmidt and attempted Casey Young, secretary and treasurer of the company, the witness who was to be examined, arrived early, and was engaged to blow open the safe, and who the same for some time in an arrangement of letters, newspaper clippings, records, &c. Senator morning shot Police Sergt, Brooks at the depot and escaped, was capturned this afternoon. About fifteen Richmon police, the Chesterfield county constabulary, and a number of volunteers joined in the hunt for the fugitive, and on Wednesday evening two Richmond offi-cers came up with him at Coalfield Station, on the Richmond and Danville road, and fired at him with shotguns, but he again escaped to the woods. From the prisoner's statement to-night it appears that in his effort to get south through Ches-terfield county, and at the same time clude his pursuers, he lost his way in the woods, and gave up all hope in that direction, and turned back to try and get north. He crossed the river to Richmond this after-

for some time in an arrangement of letters, newspaper clippings, records, &c. Senator Harris, who has been a constant attendant upon the proceedings, was absent during the early part of the day. Chairman Boyle being absent, Mr. Oates took his place as chairman. Before the examination was begun Mr. Hale, of Missouri, a member of the committee, was excused for a week.

Dr. Rogers was recalled to answer some questions propounded on Thursday. He produced a number of memorandum books, showing what disposition he had made of Pan-Electric atock and the men he had approached. Among those mentioned in the memoranda as having received stock were Frank Armatrony, Gen. Thomas Crittenden, Gen. Upshur, Col. Boudinot, J. B. Price, the Republic and Chromice, journals of this city. These journals received the stock in return for advertising.

Witness displayed a copy of a pamphlet in which it was announced that he was engaged in asking Congress for legislation. He explained that he gave a copy of the pamphlet to members of Congress whom he approached as an inducement to them enter the company. He wanted each official to go into the company with his eyes open.

He did not mean to buy a congressman's vote when he gave him stock, although he acknowledged, as stated, that he was working for congressional legislation in favor of his companies—the Pan-Electric Telephone, Rogers Telegraph, American Postal Telegraph, &c. Upon being questioned closely in cross-examination, witness created a roar of laughter by exclaming, with some impetuousnes: "Oh, congressmen do not take vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience!" Witness said he believed, however, that there were many 'good and pure congressmen. and gave up all hope in that direction, and turned back to try and get north. Ho crossed the river to Richmond this afternoon on the Belle Isla bridge, but as soon as he landed he was discovered and pursued by workmen in the Tredegar works, and jumped into a boat and attempted to recross the river. The pursuers followed and captured him in midriver, the fugitive making no resistance, aithough armed with a revolver. The prisoner gives the name of Charles Shaw, and says that he lives at 342 Pearl street. New York. He is a shoemaker by trade, but says he has been a "crook" for about a year. He acknowledges shooting an officer at the depot, but, denies the burglary and safe-blowing. The excitement when the prisoner was brought to the city was intense, and threquired a detail of police to escort him through the crowds in the streets to the police station. An examination showed that he had received a number of bird shot in his legs. Notwithstanding his denial of the burglary, the evidence against him is very positive. ence!" Witness and he beneved, nowever that there were many good and pure con ANOTHER BATTLE OF GENERALS

that there were many good and pure congressmen.

J. Harris Rogers was called to testify when his father had finished. He was asked by Mr Oates if the interview in the New York Tribme, and credited to him (Rogers), charging him (Oates) with being an attorney for Senator Harris and Col. Young was correct. Wittens replied that it was. Mr. Oates asked who told him this.

"A Mr. Hines," replied witness.

"Do you believe it is true?"

"Yes, str!" replied the witness.

"From the statement of Hines?"

"Yes, and from what In have heard from othersources, and what has come to my own notice. I believe you are nothing more or less than the attorney for these men. I have heard it in other places too! [Sensation.]

"What have you seen to lend you to be-Fitz-John Porter Flatly Contradicts Frederick T. Dent-A Story About NEW YORK, March 19 .- Gen. Porter was to-day shown the following extract from the Evening Telegram of March 17:

the Evening Telegram of March 17:

Washington, March 17.—Gen. Dent, who is Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, while speaking upon the Fits-John Porter bill, said that he was at the white house when Gen. Porter called and asked for a second contribution. The work heard a man so positive in his convictions. He said he had carefully gone over the brief, and was satisfied that the findings of the court were correct. He turned to Gen. Porter, and in a tone of surprise said: Gen. Porter, out should never said Gen. Porter, you should never said for an other trial. There is too much evidence against you. Why, I find evidence enough to have warranted your conviction and execution. You got off remarkably easy. Had I been a member of that court, confidering the testimony as it appears, I should have been compelled to vote to order you shot. I do not know what reason led Gen. Grant to change his mind. That has always been a mystery to me."

Gen. Porter at once stated that the above

less than the attorney for these men. I have heard it in other places too! [Sensation.]

"What have you seen to lead you to believe I am acting as attorney for these men." Inquired Mr. Oates, coolly.

Witness then went into a detailed statement of what he alieged occurred between himself and Mr. Oates at a private meeting in the committee room, when Mr. Oates and Mr. Hanback, as a subcommittee, were with the witness selecting letters from an album of letters to be inserted in the testimony taken by the committee. Witness held that Mr. Oates insisted that he (the witness) should select the relevant from the Irrelevant letters and pass judgment upon matters in which he was directly interested. Witness claimed that it was an indelicate thing for him to do, and that it showed that Mr. Oates was prejudiced in favor of Senator Harris, Col. Young, and others in the Pau-Electric Company.

Col. Casey Young was then sworn, and entered into a detailed account of the organization of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, which he stated would not be materially different from the account given by Dr. Rogers.

The CEORGE TOWN SCANDAL. Gen. Porter at once stated that the above was an error throughout; that he never saw Gen. Grant at the white house; that he never called there or saw Gen. Grant during his presidential terms; that Gen. Grant never expressed such opinions in his hearing; that, on the contrary, he favored the reopening of the case by President Johnson, and would have issued the order for that purpose, with the President's approval, if he had not received a letter from Gen. Pope putting a different version on the matter; that on Thursday, Sept. 13, 1867, he told Gen. Porter to return to his home in New York and on Tuesday next he should have the order convening the court at West Point. The cause of the above change of view and of his subsequent change in favor of Gen. Porter is given in his letter of Nov. 33, 1883. "He who can't understand that letter and others on the same subject must

THE GEORGETOWN SCANDAL. nother Installment of Strange Bookkeeping by Ferd. King-Every Account Found Wrong.

About a score of members of the Thir teenth Building Association of Georgetown gathered around a table in Catholic Union Hall last evening to discuss the discrepan-cies which have developed in that association. Isaac W. Nordlinger, having transferred his stock to other bands, asked to be which was done. James Goddard the acceptance of the res-of his son, Morgan R. ignation of his son, Morgan R. Goddard, as a director, presenting a letter from Mr. King certifying that his son had transferred all his stock to his father in 1880. The treasurer's books showed no transfer to the present month, while the secretary's book verified the statement in Mr. King's letter. Pending the doubt the matter was iald over. William Tayloe Synder was elected attorney of the association, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Cassin.

sin. Mr. Lestch, the secretary pro tem., stated he had at yet been unable to get up a full list of the Indebtedness to the association, but that ne would prepare a candid statement as shown by the books, not withstanding criticism which had been passed upon him from certain quarters for so doing. He had notified Wm. King, jr., that there would be a meeting of the board of directors the previous evening, requesting him, if agreeable, to be present and make any explanation in regard to his accounts he deemed necessary, as he had complained of the statement as shown by the books. He had the highest regard for Mr. King, but when the books showed his indibtedness of between \$700 and \$500 he must report it.

There was a discussion of the case of Mrs. O'Donnell, whose pass look was produced, showing her amount as \$420, while a check had been drawn, chargeable against her, of which she had stated she had not received a dollar. They wanted to know who had got the money on this check. Inference pointed to a certain person, but it would be shown later by whom the check was drawn.

The neas book of Mrs. Paxton was pro-Leetch, the secretary pro tem.

SEC. 4. The militia shall be divided into two classes: the active to be known as the national guard of the District of Columbia, and the inactive to be known as the reserve militia.

The remaining portions of the bill relate to provisions and rules for enrollment, organization, command, staff, the ordering out, trial, and punishment for failure to perform duties, expenses, &c. The last section (101) provides:

It shall not be lawful for any body of men whatever, other than the regularly organized corps of the militia, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or to parade in public with arms, and wheever belongs to or parades with arms, and wheever belongs to or parades with arms, and wheever belongs to or manual the arms shall be

the check was drawn.

The pass book of Mrs. Paxton was produced, showing she had paid up to May, 1884, inclinative, while the sceretary's book showed that payments for several months previous to that time had never been made. A committee was appointed consisting of tion, or to parade in public with arms, and whoever belongs to or paradics with any such mantitorized body of men with arms shall be punished by a fine not exceeding the aum of \$10, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

Senstor Ingalls presented a bill to amend chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, so as to authorize the formation of trust companies in the District on compliance with the provisions of section 553 of said Revised Statutes. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Clabaugh, the president, and Robert E. Fry, to wait upon Ferd King and William King, jr., to get such an explanation as they will be able to make regarding discrepancies in certain accounts.

will be able to man No Tariff Tinkering this Session. The prospects for tariff legislation during the present Congress appear to be growing less daily. While the free list in the Mor rison bill has been partially agreed upon by the majority, it is still onen for amendment—at least this is Mr. Hewitt's understanding. The gentleman from New York and Mr. Breekfuridge, of Kentucky, have a number of amendments which they are anxious to submit. The protectionists fees jubliant over the outlook, and are evidently bent upon repeating their action of the former Congress in striking out the emacting clause of the bill, and feel confident that they will be able to muster sufficient strength to accomplish this. Republican members say that the Democratic majority of the committee are apprehensive of a defeat, and consequently cannot barmonize their respective views.

Dom Pedro's Son Coming to New Orrison bill has been partially agreed upon

Dom Pedro's Son Coming to New Or-

Ionns.
The Department of State has received advices that the emperor of Brazil has sent vices that the emperor of Brazil has sent hisson, Augusto Leopoido, to New Orleans on the man-of-war now ou route to the fixposition. The department has asked the co-operation of the War and Navy Departments to aid in the reception of the prince. He will subsequently be invited to visit Washington. Ma Charles S. IIIII, commissioner of the Exposition, has received dispatches of the same tonor from Minister Jarvis and Corrai General Armstrong.

EMMA ABBOTT will sing Yum Yum at the

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Facts in Relation to the Great Educational Event of the Age.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has hereto fore mentioned, somewhat in detail, the grandest gift ever made by any American citizen during his or her lifetime for the cause of education-namely, the endowment of the Leland Stauford, Junior, University by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford, of California. The property-which is given absolutely, deeded outright to the trustees-is variously estimated at five to ten millions. It consists of great landed estates, highly proluctive and steadily appreciating in value

consists of great landed estates, highly productive and steadily appreciating in value. The trust has been accepted and the future of the university is secure. During the lives of the grantors or either of them they are to perform the duties of trustees. But "upon the death of both grantors, then all such powers and privileges shall be exercised by, the trustees named in this grant and by their successors forever."

In response to the general desire for further and more specific information in regard to one of the greatest educational events of the age, we print the text of the address of Leland Stanford to the trustees, at their first meeting, Nov. 14, 1885:

To the Tritarias of the Leland Stanford to the trustees, at their first meeting, Nov. 14, 1885:

To the Tritarias of the endowment and organization of the university, the nature, objects, and purposes of the endowment and organization of the university, the nature, objects, and purposes of the endowment are very generally stated. We deem it appropriate, however, to calarge somewhat upon what is therein set forth.

The reasons that impelied us to select the Palo Allo estate as the location for the university are its personal associations, which are most dear to us, the excellence of its climate, and its accessibility age in personal associations, which are most dear to us, the excellence of its climate, and its accessibility of the trust of the property described therein.

The check of trust conveys, and at once irrevocably vests in you the title to all the real property described therein.

The chodowment of lands is made because they are in themselves of great value, and their proper managements will insure to the university an income much greater than would be realized were their value to be invested in any reliable, interest-bearing security; again, they can never be altenated, and will, therefore, be an unfailing support to the institution which they are as a light of the support of the institution which they are a paint that you may lake such other pr

diversified soil, with a topography which admirably first is as place for sgricultural education. In time, also, a handsome income will be derived from the rental of desirable residences to parents and others who will choose the place as a residence on account of its actal, incollectural, and eliminic advantages. Of course, the trustees will see to it that no objectionable people are allowed to reside upon the estate, that no drinking saloons shall be opened upon any part of the premises.

LEGOAD AND GINERAL IDEAS OF PROGRESS, It should be the aim of the institution to entertain and inculcate broad and general ideas of progress and of the capacity of mankind for advancement in elvillation. It is clear that to insure the steady advancement of of vilization great care must be exceeded in the matter of the general development of the greae body at the people. They need education in the fundamental principles of government, and we know of no text so plain and so siggestive as that cause in our declaration of independence, which declares that "among the inalicable rights of man are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, derive their just powers from the consent of the government.

ing their just powers from the consent of the governed."

A government founded on such priociples commands for the support such protection of individual rights the force of the whole people. With these principles (aily recognized, egrerianism and communian can have only an ophemeral existence.

The morely physical wants of civilized man are not much preafer than those of the savage, but his intellectual wants are bounded only by his capacity to conceive. His wants, therefore, will always depend upon his advancement, in civiliration, and the demand for labor will be measured accordingly. The rapidity of the communication of modern thought and the facilities for transpersation makes the civilized world one great neighborhood, in whose markets all producers meet in competition. The relative compensation to the producer must dejend upon his powers of productors.

cepend upon his powers of production.

DESIRES OF CIVILIED SOCIETY.

When we consider the endless variety of the wants and the desires of civilized society, we must tuily appreciate the value of labor-aiding muchinery and the necessity for having this of the best character. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be given to technical and mechanical instruction, to the end that from our institution may go out educators in every field of production.

tution may go out educators in every find of production.

Out of these sugrestions grows the consideration of the great advantages, especially to the labering man, of co-operation, by which each individual has the benefit of the Intellectual and physical force of his associates. It is by this intelligent application of these principles that there will be found the greatest lever to elevate the mass of humanity, and laws should be formed to protect and develop co-operative associations. Laws with this object in view will furnish to the poor man complete protection against the monopoly of the rich, and such laws properly administered and availed of will insure to the workers of the country the full truits of their industry and enterprise. They will accomplish all that is sought to be secured by the laber leagues, trades unions, and other sederations of workmen, and will be free from the objection of even impliedly attempting to take the utauthorised or wrongrid control of the property, capital, or time of others.

Hence it is that we have provided for thorough instruction in the principles of co-operation. We would have it sairly institled into the student's mind that no greater blow can be struck at labor than that which makes its products insective.

ARTICLES OF ENDOWMENT.

While the articles of endowment prohibit sectarisation, they direct that there shall be taught that there is an all-wise, benevolent food, and that the end is immortal. It downs to us that the welfare of man ou earth deponds on the belief in immortality, and that the shoul is immortally, and that the shoul and the disadvantages of every good set and the disadvantages of every yeld one follow man from the life in into other man from the life in the into the next, there attaching to him as certainly as individually is maintained.

As to the manner in which this shall be derived, we are not propared to advante any thought other than that they may be sought from every available source that tends to throw light upon the subject.

While it is our desire that there shall be no sectarisn teaching in this institution, it is very far from our thoughts to excitate that its properties. We have provided that a suitable building he creeted wherein the professors of the various religious denominations shall, from

time to time, be invited to deliver discourse

time to time, be invited to deliver discourses not sectarian to character.

We deem it of the first importance that the education of both sexes shall be equally full and complete, varied only as nature distates. The rights of one sex, political and otherwise, are the same as those of the other sex, and this equality of rights ought to be fully recognized. We have sought to place the free scholarships upon the basis of right to the student. We think this important, in order that his dignity and self-respect shall be maintained, and that he may understand that in his political relations be is entitled to nothing he does not earn. With respect to the exponess of the students of the university we desire that the trustees shall fix them as low as possible.

The articles of endowment are intended to be in the nature of a constitution for the government and guidance of the board of trustees, in a general manner, not in detail. We hope that this institution will endure torough long ages. Provisions regarding detains of management, nowever wise they may be at present, might prove to be mischiercous under conditions which may arise in the future.

In the deed of trust we have designated the purposes of this university. The object is not alone to give the stadent a technical education, miting him for a successful business life, but it is also to instill into his mind an appreciation of the blessings of this government, a reverence for its institutions, and a love for God and humanity, to the end that he may go forth and by precept and example spread the great trusts by the light of which his fellow man will be elevated and taught how to attain happiness in this world and in the life ctornal.

The discount of the contral.

elevisted and a tucht how to attain happiness in this world and in the life cternal.

The showth of time.

We do not expect to establish a university and fill it with students at once. It must be the growth of time and experience. Our idea is that in the first instance we shall require the establishment of colleges for both sexes; then of primary schools, as they may be needed, and out of all these will grow the great central institution for more advanced study.

We have fixed life number of trustees as twenty-four, that the institution may have the strength which comes from numbers. There is little danger of divided counsels, for the educational department will be under the control of the president of the university, who will have the excercise of all the power necessary to make him responsible for his successful management. In order that he may have the assistance of a competent staff of professors we have provided that the best talent obtainable shall be procured, and that liberal compensation shall always be offered.

We are impressed with the deep responsibilities of this undertaking, and invoke at all times your aid and the Divine help and blessing. Furing our lives we hope that we shall be compelled to make little draft upon the time of von, gentlemen, members of the board of trustees of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University, yet we trust that you will be ever ready to assist us with your counsel.

Thanks of Congress for Capt. Jouett. Senator Blackburn presented in the Senate vesterday a joint resolution adopted by the Kentucky senators and requesting representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a bill preventing the retirement of Capt.
Jouett, U. S. N. The preamble states the reasons for this action as follows: "The conspicuous and laudable heroism displayed in battle by Capt. James E. Jouett, of the United States navy, on the occasion of his capture and destruction of the armed vessel Royal Yacht at Galveston, Tex., on the night of Nov. 7, 1861, and on the occasion of his capture of the war steamer Selma at Mobile, Ala., on the 11th of August, 1864, not only won for him the admiration of the people of this commonwealth, in which he was born and reared, but justly entitle him to the thanks of Con-Kentucky senators and requesting repre but justly entitle him to the thanks of Congress." Therefore, it is suggested that such a bill be passed as will, in proper acknowledgment of his distinguished gal-

Married His Mother's English Seam-New York, March 19.—William Denny

Brereton, aged 25 years, sou of the late Col. Thomas J. Brereton, of Youkers, and Miss Ellen E. Hyde, his mother's English seamstress, whom Mrs. Brereton brought to semistress, whom are breecon around to this country about eighteen months ago, were married claudestinely Wedneslay. This morning, while the young man's mother was speculating as to their disappearance, they appeared before her and amounced their marriage, and an account the manufaction followed this miher and announced their marriage, and an uproar in the mansion followed this announcement, and Mrs. Brereton went to her room prostrated by the shock. This evening, after spending part of Thursday night and to-day at the Brereton mausion, the couple left for Pittsburg, where the young man's mother owns about \$2,000,000 worth of real estate inherited from her father, Harman Denuy. Horrible Double Murder in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., March 19,-A special from Salem, Roanoke county, Va., says: on Back Creek, this county, Wednesday night. A man named Griffey, who has a wife living on Back creek, had just returned wife living on Back creek, had just returned from Texas, where, it is alleged, he served a term in the pesitientary. His wife refused to recognize him; and, learning that John and Pickett Metz, sons of Mr. William Metz, had been visiting his wife in his absence, Griffey went to their home, called one of the young men out, and shot him through the heart. He then entered the house and shot the other young man through the right breast. The murdered young men are aged, respectively, about 17 young men are aged, respectively, about 17 and 18 years. Griffey is at large."

Using the Malls to Disseminate Vice. CINCINNATI, March 19.—St. George Best was to-day arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Costello for using the mails to disseminate vice. In the United States States Marshal Costello for using the mails to disceminate vice. In the United States court he pleaded not guilty, and his bond was fixed at \$2,000. Hest was convicted of the same charge a couple of years ago, attempted suicide, was sent to the penting lary, and after serving a few months was pardoned by President Cleveland.

YEM YEM will be sung by Emma Abbott at the mutinee to day.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity—Light rain, intionary temperature. Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 43.39, 7 a.

m., \$2.9°; 11 a. m., \$5.9°; 3 p. m., \$1.9°; 7 p. m., \$1.8°; 11 p. m., \$6.0°; mean temperature, \$7.8°; maximum, \$7.0°; minimum, \$1.8°; mean relative humidity, \$5.7°; total precipitation, \$1 inches.

THE BIG FOUR SIGNED.

SHAW, GILLIGAN, PAUL HINES, AND CARROLL TO PLAY HERE.

Davy Force Also Coming-A Great Nine for Washington-Gessip About the Game-The Season to Open Tuesday Week With the Brown Univer-

The uncertainty that has for some time past existed as to the personnel of the National base ball nine has at last been re-moved, and it will be welcome news to the admirers of the national game to know that everything is now lovely. Shaw, Carroll, Gilligan, Paul Hines, and Davy Force have signed contracts, and these five, together with the men already under engagement, complete the nine, with the exception of another battery, which will be engaged in the course of a week or two. All the players will be here by the 25th instant, and will go into active practice in order to prepare for the opening games with the Brown University Cinbon the 30th and 31st. prepare for the opining games with the Brown University Cinh on the 30th and 31st. In attaching the signatures of Paul Hines, Carroll, Shaw, and Gilligan to contracts, the management of the home nine have done well and deserve the praise of their sport-loving patrons. Much difficulty was experienced, but after no little exertion these four noted players are numbered among the men that will compose the home sine. In view of the fact that base ball players who have a national reputation are now in much demand, it reflects no small credit upon the gentlemen who run the National Club that they have at length secured the services of these men.

In Shaw and Gilligan the Nationals have a strong battery and one which will compare favorably with any in the League. The merits of both these men are already known to those posted in base ball lore and need no further mention here.

Paul Himes has no superior in his position and is a batter and base runner of the first quality. Cliff Carroll is also one of the finest, and in Carroll, Hines, and Crane the National's outfield will compare with that of their strongest opponents. Davy Force is an old Washington favorite and in the shortfield does as good work now as he did in bis younger days. Some of the "kickers" may put a pin in this and keep it for future reference. Little Davy will be there all the time, boys, and will hold his endup with the best of 'em.

The engagement of the above men will result in placing the players in the following positions: Barr and Mike Hines, Shaw and Gilligan, as the two batteries; Baker, ib.: Knowles, 2b.; Gladmon, 3b.; Force, s. s.; Carroll, l. f.; Paul Hines, c. f., and Crane, r. f. Put on your thinking ap, gentlemen, and consider for a moment, and you will find that there is some fine material among the eleven men named that will make it interesting for all context. For the benefit of those who desire to

fine material among the eleven men name. I that will make it interesting for all comers. For the benefit of those who desire to For the benefit of those who desire to purchase season thekets it may be mentioned that they are on sale at R. C. Hewett's place of business, on Seventh street; at M. B. Scanlon's, on Ninth street, and may be also purchased from H. B. Bennett by up-town patrons. As there are only a limited number for sale, those desiring to buy should be on hand early. Three thekets for \$1 will also be placed on sale, and they will be good for any championship game during the season. The admittance fee for the exhibition games that are to take place during the month of April will be 25 cents. Ladies will have to pay to go in the grounds, but will be admitted to the grand stand free of charge.

GREINEISEN'S GRAB GAME.

He Makes a Clean Sweep of George Holmes's Safe-Over \$1,000 of Property Confiscated by a Confidential

One cold day in November last a flaxen haired German, aged 23 years, entered George Holmes's place of business, 602 Pennsylvania avenue, and inquired auxiously for the proprietor.
"I am the man," said Mr. Holmes, com-

og from behind the bar.
"Please read this note," said the young man.
"It commends you highly, and the writer is an old friend of mine," said Mr. Holmes, and after looking him over, added that he wanted a man and he would take him.

"My name is Frederick Greinelsen," said he, and from that day until Tuesday last Mr. Holmes believed hinself to have a jewel. Greinelsen worked hard and fathfully until he became Mr. Holmes's confidential man. The keys of the safe were placed in his charge, and all the money received in the business passed through his hands. Tuesday night Greinelsen asked James A. Humphrey to stay in the restaurant for him.

"This is my night off, and I have an ungagement to take a lady to a ball," said Humphrey.

Humphrey.
"I want you to stay any way until I get

back," was the reply.

Greinelsen then went up-stalrs, and later he returned and passed out of the front he returned and passes door of the bar.
"I saw him go over toward the National Hotel. I was mad at him, because I knew be didn't intend to return that night,"

Hotel. I was mad at him, because I knew he didn't intend to return that night," said Humphrey.

Nothing was thought of the matter by Humphrey until he had occasion to get some money out of the safe. He called Mr. Holmes to open the safe, when they were surprised at finding the money gone. This lead to a scarch and a discovery was made that \$300 in cash, three gold watches, two gohl chains, and a diamond necklace worth \$500 had disappeared. A pistol, the property of Humphrey, was also taken. The property is valued at nearly \$1,000. The desire of Greineisen to leave was then explained.

The desire of Greineisen to leave was then explained.

The police were notified, but, although a vigorous search has been prosecuted, his arrest has not been made. It was found that Greineisen's method of keeping accounts was very loose, and later developments reveal his peculations to have been large. The amount taken in this way could not be stated. It is believed that the culprit covered up his tracks sufficiently at the time to allow his escape from the city. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

A Congressional Party Going to Havana. A party composed of Senator Ransom, Senator Ingalia and wife, Senator Saulabury and niece, Senator Palmer and wife-Mrs. Senator Jackson, Mrs. Senator Mahone and daughter, Representative Ermentrout. nd wife, Representative Caldwell, and Mr and wife, Representative Caldwell, and Mr.

II. L. Bryan, of the Department of State, and wife, will leave here at 11 o'clock this merning in the special car "St. John" for Jacksonville and Tampa, Fia., via the Atlantic Coast Line, on route to Havains, Cuba, where they will arrive next Tuesday afternoon. They will remain three or four days in Havana, and will make several stops in Florida on their return. They expect to be absent about ten days.

The Sloux Indian Reservation. The House committee on Indian affairs agreed to report favorably, without material amendment, the bill of Senator Dawes to divide a portion of the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota into separate reservations, vation in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. The bill further provides for the allotment of Tands in severalty to the Indians under a patent to be held by the Interior Department for their sole benefit for a period of twenty-five years, and also provides for the disposal, under the land laws, of the lands secured from the Indians.

Shot in the Side by His Friend. James Brooks and Toney Walker, colored boys, were fooling with a pistol about 11 clock last night at the corner of Twentyminth atreet and Dumbarton avenue. The pistol was accidentally discharged in the hands of Walker, and the ball entered the left side of young Brooks, inflicting a serious if not fetal injury.